smed, and sees the murderous thought passing, in were, late a fact before her, a gustiof womanly uning or of native tenderness statedents stays her wifted aim. And, again, when sae hears from inseth how he has done two more marders acreen the first, she sinks down at the tale, thus hering that the woman she had so featfully discipled had already returned to torment and watte his into the grave. So that the sequel proves her to have been better than she was herself a ware, for at the thoughts were so centered and natied to the case of the country of the state had not place for interestion, and did not suspect what fires of hell interestion, and did not suspect what fires of hell interestion, and did not suspect what fires of hell interestion, and did not suspect what fires of hell interestion, and of the notion of the state of the successive them was planting in her bosom. In truth, she had undetaken too much: in her efforts to screw her own and her husband's courage to the sticking-size there was exerted a force of will which anserted the end, indeed, but at the same time cracked the sinews of nature; though that force of the still enables her to hide the dreadful work that some guithers within. She has quite as much if not more conscience than Macbeth, but its workings are retempeditive, proceed upon deeds, not thoughts; and had so not so made, she has no such sensitive redundant of imagination, that conscience should be in her senses, causing the howlings of the storm to syllhe the awful notes of remorse. And as her coais is not so made, she has no such sensitive redundancy of imagination, that conscience should be in her senses, causing the how hings of the storm to syllible the awful notes of remores. And as her coacience is wishout an organ to project and body forth its revenges, so she may indeed possess them in seciet, but she can never repress them; subject to no fastatical terrors nor moral tillusions, she therefore never loses her self control: the unmitigable corpodings of her rooted sorrow may destroy, but cannot betray her, unless waen her energy of will is found up in sleep. And for the same cause she is free alike from the terrible apprehensions which make her husband flinch from the first crime, and from the maddening and merilless suspicions of guilty fear that lash and spur him on to other crimes. But the truth of her inward state comes out with an awful mingling of pathos and terror, in the stene where her conscience, sleepless amid the sleep of nature, nay, most restless even when all other cares are at rest, drives her forth, open-eyel, est sightless, to sigh and groan aver spots on her lands, that are visible to none but herself, nor even to herself, but when she is blind to everything else. And what an awful mystery, too, hangs about her death! We know not—the poet himself seems not to know—whether the gnawings of the undying worm drive her to suicidal violence, or themselves cut asunder the cords of her hie; all we know is, that the death of her body springs somehow from the inertinguishable life and the immedicable wound of her soul. What a history of her woman's heart is written in her thus sinking, sinking away wnither imagination shrinks from following, under the violence of an invisible vet unmistavable disease, which rill sharpens its inflictions and at the same time quekens her sensibility!

THE THEOLOGICAL AND LITERARY JOURNAL," edited by David N. Lond, April, opens with an elaborate editorial discussion of and the Geological Theory of the Age of the Earth, maintaining that the views of modern geologists are contradictory to the inspired representation of the period of creation. The writer contends that the whole Bible as a revelation must stand or fall with the first chapter of Genesis, and that the account of the creation therein is wholly irreconcilable with the pretended discoveries of geological science. course, he regards all attempts at harmonizing Scrip-ture and the alleged vast age of the world as wholly futile. In this position he sustains himself with unshaken firmness. We should think his arguments must produce the conviction in every candid mind that in the Mosaic parrative of the creation, none but a literal construction can be placed upon the word day, without doing violence to the evident design and sense of the writer. The attempts of Prot. Guyot, and other writers of the same stamp, to elicit a different meaning from the sacred text, are merely specimens of ill-directed ingenuity. They in fact subserve the views of the infidel by admitting the scientific facts on which he bases his objections to the Mosaic account. Mr. Lord wisely makes a different issue. Without seeking to explain away the Bible, he takes his stand on the obvious sense of inspiration, and boldly challenges science to submit to its teachings. His problem is thus reduced to proving the authority of the narrative -a point which is admitted by most of his opponents.—This number also contains articles on the "Sabbath," on the "Progress of the Nineteenth Century," and other

"THE NORTH-AMERICAN HOMEO-PATRIC JOURNAL," No. 5, opens with a discourse on the "Relations of Homospathy to Chemistry," by J. T. Curtis, M. D. This is an admirable specimen of scientific discussion, clear, profound, pointed and ingenious, without running into an excess of food are stated in a precise and lucid manner, and illustrated by a well-selected citation of apposite examples. Dr. Curtis disclaims the intention of supplanting vital or dynamic medicine, by chemical, but aims to show the boundaries of each, and their mutual influence. This he has accomplished with great success, presenting an abundance of valuable suggestions even to the non-professional reader. The number has also able original articles on "Catalysis," by Dr. Marcy, and on the "Use of Guano in Cholera," by Dr. Howard, together with several interesting translations. (Wm. Radde.)

"The ECLECTIC MAGAZINE" for April, is embellished with a well-executed portrait of Macaulay the historian, showing the same bluff substantial order of physique which is found in the portraits of Gibbon and Hume. Judging by this illustrious trio, the habit of historical composition is by no means favorable to the intellectual expression "cicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought," though our chief American notabilities in that department are quite as remarkable specimens of the contrary. The literary selections in this number, as usual, are admirable, including articles on "Milton," "The Duke of Marlborough," "John Sterling," and several other biographical sketches of great interest. (W. H. Bidwell.)

The INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE for April, opens with a sketch of the literary career of William Gilmore Sims, embellished with a portrait. It has other original articles by R. S. Chilton, Richard B. Kimball, Mrs. Hewitt, C. W. Elliott, R. H. Stocdard, and others. The Editor's department as usual, is filled with a variety of strongly pronounced criticisms, and of valuable literary intelligence, called from the most authentic sources. We regret to learn that after the present issue, the Magazine will be suspended as a distinct publication, arrangements having been made to merge it in the widely-circulated Monthly of the Harpers.

"ELEMENTS OF ELECTRO-METAL-LURGY," by ALFRED SMEE. (12mo, pp. 354. John Wiley.) A third edition of a well-known work on the properties of galvanism and electricity, and their application to various departments of the useful arts. The processes of electro-gilding, ailver-plating, coppering, multiplying coins and medals, copying seals and plaster casts, multiplying types, copper-plates, daguerreotypes, &c., are described with great minuteness. Probably no work on the subject contains such a variety of valuable information.

"HARPERS' MAGAZINE," April, resumes the series on "Napoleon," by J. S. C. Abbott, and gives a second chapter of the "Franconia Story," by Jacob Abbott. The selections, including "Bleak House," by Dickens, are per fectly readable. Some metaphysical touches in the l'Editor's Table" present a fair off-set to the levity of the "Drawer and Easy Chair." The number is illustrated with twentyeight excellent engravings.

"A COMPREHENSIVE GEOGRAPHY and History," by S. G. Goodsick. (4to. pp. 272. Geo. Savage.) This work is designed for the advanced classes in schools, and for ourrent refer-ence by the general reader. It is illustrated with a profusion of maps and plans of cities, arranged in connection with the subjects under discussion Although not free from a few occasional inaccura cies in dates and localities, it is filled with useful information, and will prove an excellent guide through the labyrinth of universal geography and chronology.

"THE INDIAN TRIBES OF GUIANA," by Rev. W. H. Barrt, (12 mo. pp. 352. R. Carter & Brothers) An account of the Mission of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts among the various Indian hibes at Guiana from the year of their commencement until the present time. It presents many interesting descriptions of the appearance, customs and habits of the native reces in that part of South America

THE GOLDEN CHRISTMAS," by W GILNORE SIMNS A slight story containing several spirited deliceations of life on a Southern plantation. Its characters are sustained with considerable skill. particularly that of the gallant Major Bulmer, who is not a bad specimen of the fiery Carolinian of the rural districts. The dialogue in the story is unsuccessful,-forced, languid, and essentially undramatic. With the rese-colored light which it ingeniously throws over the institution of slavery, the work is well adapted to Southern tastes, though it will not, add to the literary reputation of the author. (12mo. pp. 168. Charleston: Walker & Richards.)

"PORTRAITS AND MEMOIRS OF THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS PERSONAGES, by EDMUND LODGE. A new edition of this English national work, illustrating the great historical writers, from Hume and Smollet to Macaulay, is issued as a serial, by John Tallis & Co. The portraits are from highly-finished steel plates, and accompanied with well-written biographical sketches. This edition is issued at such a moderate price as to place a splendid artistic work with. in the means of every purchaser.

"POEMS," by MARY H. PUMPELLY. This volume, which is introduced by Mr. N. P. Willis, in a highly commendatory preface, consists of three poems on Scriptural subjects, "Belshazzar' Feast," "Herod's Feast," and "Pilate's Wife's Dream." The intrinsic difficulties of this style of poetry are managed with very considerable address, showing a genuine poetical temperament, and an uncommon variety of resource. (8vo. pp. 76-Charles Scribner)

"THE SPANGLERS AND TINGLES," by J. B. Jones. A new American novel, with characters drawn from real life, illustrative of society in Philadelphia, Washington, and California. Its occasional attempts at satire, do not redeem it from the charge of prevailing dullness. (12 mo. pp. 270. Philadelphia: A. Hart.)

"MERRY'S MUSEUM," for April. This number, like the issues generally of this excellent juvenile, is filled with instructive matter, well adapted to the taste of youthful readers, and enlivened with a variety of tasteful illustrations. It is one of the oldest of our periodicals for children and well sustains its established reputation.

" STORIES ON THE LORD'S PRAYER" (18mo , pp. 192. R. Carter & Brothers). A work intended for the religious instruction of young people, illustrating the various petitions of the Lord's Prayer in the manner of Mrs. Sherwood's Tales on the Church Catechism.

"JOURNAL OF A POOR VICAR," from the German of ZSCHOKKE. An edition of this admirable little story, which is already familiar to the American public, has been published by John S. Taylor. The name of the translator is not given.

"THE CHRONO-THERMAL MANUAL," by H. J. Jones, M. D., contains a complete list of Chrono-Thermal Medicines, with their names in English, French, German and Latin, and the proportions for their ordinary doses. (Louisville, Ky.)

We have received from Rudolph Garrigue the third and fourth volumes of a nest Brussels edition of LAMARTINE'S " HISTOIRE DE LA RESTAURATION."

"MADELINE" is the title of a quiet, pleasing story of rural life in France, by Julia Kav-ANAGH. The scene is laid in Auvergne. (12mo. pp. 300. D. Appleton & Co)

"THE MAIDEN AND MARRIED LIFE of MARY Powerl," is issued by D. Appleton & Co. in their "Popular Library of Best Authors" (12mo pp. 222.)

TT "SUPPLEMENT TO THE WORLD'S PRO-GRESS," edited by G. P. Putnam. (12mo. pp. 48)-A continuation of Putnam's valuable manual of dates and statistics to the present time.

Literary Intelligence.

-Prof. FILOPANTI sailed in the Washington on Saturday last, for London, in order to pub. lish there a work on the remarkable coincidences in the dates of modern and ancient political revolu tions, a subject on which he has several times lec-tured in this country, and of which we have often had occasion to speak, in connection with his discussions. We shall be curious to see it illustrated with the thoroughness intended in the forthcoming book

-Mr. A. W. THAYER, of Cambridgeport, is engaged in writing the Life of Beethoven, for which he collected ample materials during residence of three years in Germany.

Books of the Week.

Zea: A Pilgrimage. By Catoline Cheseboro. 12ms. pp. 326-Redfield. San; A Pilgrimage. By Catoline Cheseboro. 12me, pp. 326-Redfield.
The Spanglers and Tingles. A Tale. By J. B. Jones. 12mo. Phil: A Hart.
Elements of Electro-Metallurgy. By Alfred Smee. First Americas Edition. 12mo. pp. 364. John Wiley.
Journal of a Poor Vicar. Translated from the German of of Zschokke. 2tmo. pp. 74. John S. Taylor,
Madelme; A Tale of Auvergne. By Julis Kavanagh. 12mo. pp. 360. B. Appleton & Co.
Stories on the Lord's Prayer. By the Author of "Edward and Miriam." 18mo. pp. 192. R. Garter & Brothers.
The Indian Tribes of Guians. By Ber. W. H. Brett. 12me. pp. 132. The Same.
The Two Brides. By T. S. Arthur. 8vo. pp. 30. Phil. T. B. Peterson. New-York: Bunce & Brothers.
An Autobiegraphy of William Russell. By the Author of "Clinton Bradehaw." 8vo. pp. 119. Baltimore: Gobright, Thora & Co. New-York: Dewnit & Davenport.

New-Haven, Conn.-Linonian Society.

respondence of The N. Y. Tribune. New-Haves, Conn., Thursday, April 1, 1852. On Wednesday, 24th ult., the members of the LINONIAN SOCIETY assembled to hear the annual debate for the Bishop prizes. This literary contest which was instituted by Wm-D. Bishop, Esq. of Bridgeport, is regarded by our college community as one of the greatest events of the year, and is locked forward to by al the members, but especially those of the Sophomere and Freshmen classes, with the highest interest. The prizes are awarded on the following conditions The members of the Society having chosen a question, umpires are selected from the graduates re-siding in New-Haven. The gentlemen selected for the present occasion were Hon. W. A. Boardman, formerly Speaker of the State Senate : Rev. 8. W

S. Dutton, and F. L. Hodges, Esq.
At 2: P. M., the Hall being crowded by the prominent graduates and acting members of the Society, the debate was commenced by Mr. Hopkins of the Freshmen class, and continued for eight hours with out intermission. Never before have we seen greater zeal and enthusiasm in debate; never before have we heard more sound argument, united with greater energy and elegance in style, brought forward by young men. About 12 P. M. the Society adjourned, having listened to twenty-five speakers, all of whom did honor to themselves and the Society. Among so many brilliant efforts, and amid so much talent, it was a difficulty to decide who were the victors, and accordingly it was not till the evening of the 3ist that the umpires gave their decision. Of the two first prizes, each amounting to \$25, one was given to Mr. L. E. Stanton, of Clinton, Conn.; the other to Mr. W. H. Fenn of Charleston, S. C. The other to Mr. W. H. Fenn of Charleston, S. C. The other to Mr. W. H. Fenn of Charleston, S. C. The Other to Mr. W. H. Fenn of Charleston, S. C. The other to Mr. M. Hill of Montgomery, New-York. Of the above Newtown, Conn., and the third prize of \$5 on Mr. J. K. Hill of Montgomery, New-York. Of the above four, the first belongs to the Freshmen, and the other three to the Sophomore class. One of these is by regulation awarded to the best speaker in the Freshmen class: the remaining three are open for competition to both classes. er zeal and enthusiasm in debate; never before have

Freshmen class: the remaining three are open for competition to both classes.

The umpires above mentioned in their report express "their high gratification at the ability with which the whole debate was conducted, reflecting as it did great honor on the competitors, and also rendering it no easy task to decide upon the most meritorious." Thus ended this highly interesting and profitable contest of "drawn swords in bloodless strife." We would conclude by expressing the hope that other Societies who pretend to rival Limonia, will substantiate their claims by emulating her example.

D.

James Gardener, Jr, is now the he sole proprietor of The Augusta Constitutionalist, James M. Smyth having retired, and has associated imself with Maj. Robert A. Whyte, of The Georgie Home Gazette, a weekly literary paper.

A Whig Young Men's Association has been formed at Oswego, N. Y.

THE CENSUS OF 1850.

Reply of the Superintendent to the Strictures of Mr. Russell. CISSUS OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 31, 1852. To the Eduar of The Union:

I have received from a person in this city a printed pamphlet of eight pages, entitled " Remarks on the Census of Maryland for 1850, as prepared by the Census Bureau at Washington," and "designed as a sample of the manner in which the Secretary of the Interior proposes to arrange the immense mass of materials connected in the returns from all the States of the Union," -a paper which was laid before "the American Geographical and Statistical Society, March 6, 1852." I since find the article copied into the New-York papers. There is nothing to indicate where the publication is printed, nor in any portion of the work any indication of the place where such a society as that named exists. Inasmuch, however, as the paper bears the name of Mr. Archibald Russell as its author, it is perhaps proper that its statements should be noticed, especially as it is published for circulation in Washington, and has been prepared evidently with a view to caricature the Maryland census as prepared at the Census Office, and bring to the notice of the enemies of the work in Congress the name of a person who evinces a very willing disposition to make himself useful in ferreting out the most trivial errors, and give to the Committee such a "report" as would satisfy the most prejudiced enemy of the work. To me it seems somewhat strange that no copy of this paper, while published as a matter of "public interest," and so widely circulated, has been sent either to the Department of the Interior or to the Census Office-an omission certainly betraying a want of courtesy to those so publicly censured, as as well as inconsiderate judgment in restraining its rays of light from points where they would be most useful, and where they would best serve the objects of the compiler, if his motives were to promote the cause of truth.

The first point which is made with reference to the Maryland census is a charge of "attempt at minute classification"—a course "often attempted as a blind to cover mistakes, and of itself ground for suspicion." This principle, as stated, is at variance with all experience, and will be made manifest by very simple illustrations-viz: If the number of each variety of industrial establishments is given in each square in Baltimore, will it not be much easier

each variety of industrial establishments is given in each square in Baltimore, will it not be much easier to detect errors in such numbers, if mistatied, than if the numbers of each were given for the whole State! The one is "minute classification."

Suppose (as in the Census of 1840) the number of establishments of each kind is not given at all, is it possible to arrive at the truth with respect to the return of any interest connected therewith, unless you re-take the census for such interest for such division or district? Certainly not. The more "minute" the classification, the greater the facility of detecting errors. Suppose the details of the census were published so minutely that the headings contained the name of each person with reference to whom the facts stated applied, could not the errors be detected with certainty by each individual who could read? For example, were we, under the heading of persons "born in the United States," to include the name of Archibale Russell, of New-York, would not Mr. Russell at once detect the error! and if we were to omit his name from the number "born in Great Britain," would he not be able, with equal facility, to detect the mistake!

Suppose we were to include in one simple expression the whole number of "native-born" citizens, or "foreign-born," could he, or any other man, possibly detect an error without examining every name of the twenty millions on the original returns in this office! So with the returns of branches of industry: if we give them by squares or wards, a child can detect the errors; whereas, given by States, the minutest investigation could not discover discrepancy.

States, the minutest investigation could not discover

following immediately after the classification of free colored, the total amount of the two classes is stated side by side, the whites specified by a heading "total whites," and the others by a heading "total free colored," after which follows the aggregate—the whole being one continuous table with a general heading "population," when follows the "slave population," and on the next page the aggregate of the free and slave classes separate and combined—an arrangement perfectly proper and very convenient.

nient.

The next subject alluded to is the "amount of matter" which the United States Census will contain, which Mr. Russell estimates at twenty good-sized volumes for the United States, or, if estimated "with reference to the population," 4,000 pages, or eight volumes; and this conclusion is arrived at by estimating "the relative area of Maryland," and the printed space occupied by the census of that State.

The principle upon which the estimate is based is too absurd to merit a reply; but as a simple illustration will suffice to exhibit the entire destitution of logic in the argument, I will suggest that as the "area" of Maryland is about as one to thirty-five compared with that of Oregon, therefore the history and statistics of Oregon will require a volume of 3,500 pages, while that of Maryland may be included within 100, notwithshanding the fact that Maryland has had important historical events for record through a period of more than two centuries, with a population forty-five times as great as that of Oregon. I may venture to assert that this is the first time a professed statist has ever ventured to calculate the extent of a historical and statistical work on the "area principle," upon which, if the magnificent statistical account of Scotland, by Sir John Sinclair, fills twenty volumes, what a grand library would the statistical history of New-Holland form.

That the tables in the Maryland work are not economically arranged by the printer is freely admitted, and it is on this account mainly that, in the preface to the work as presented to Congress, it is stated that the matter of the Maryland work will occupy sixty pages of the size contemplated. Now, while it is denied that the extent of a statistical work should or can be calculated with any degree of approximation on the "area principle," and while not contending that a fair comparative estimate can be made on that of population alone, the latter in this ment.
The next subject alluded to is the "amount of

it is denied that the extent of a statistical work should or can be calculated with any degree of approximation on the "area principle," and while not contending that a fair comparative estimate can be made on that of population alone, the latter in this country at least affords much more reliable data than the former: and on an estimate thereby it will appear that, while Maryland contains its proportion of historical associations, variety of occupation, peculiarity and diversity in its geological character, it contains about about one-fortieth part of the population of the United States: and as it will require 60 pages on our plan to develop Maryland, the whole Union would require 2.400 pages, or two volumes of the size of the American Archives; and to classify the population of the entire Union, respecting the particulars of age, ex., color and condition, on the Maryland plan, in place of occupying 4.000 pages, or 8 volumes, it will be comprised within 300 pages of the size of the Maryland work.

Than this nothing is plainer; and, while I have no desire to propose for this work, nothing would better please me than to have Congress propose to receive from me 25,000 copies of the whole Gensus complete for the United States, on good paper and in good binding, on the Maryland plan, withquit any abringment in any particular, and pay me therefore on delivery \$200,000. Such a proposition would be instantly accepted, and, if accessary, an equal amount of security for its faithful execution given. Thus much for "this vast work" As it is "in this view"—that is, Mr. Russell's "view"—of the magnitude of the work that "the expediency of prefixing the history of each State; "or the source of the work as reported to Congress. I will here take occasion, however, to say that it is all-important that the published census should contain some account of the areas and the date of the formation of Counties and States, in order that the progress and movement of population may be traced as it has occurred within the several boundari

as it now exists, is quietly nestled at the foot of the mountains, the tract of land may lie near the shores of Lake Erie. Thus it is with the population; and without some historical or geographical whetch, while the general results of the present census respecting the older States may be compared with the general results of former censuses, the detailed statements cannot so be used.

The next compliant made by Mr. Russell is, that the headings of the columns are "not intelligible to the reader," and he illustrates his difficulty of understanding the same by his remark "Thus.

to the reacer," and he illustrates his difficulty of understanding the same by this remark. "Taus, page 26. No of livelings": Does tous mean separate houses or rooms in a common house! In answer to this figentous injury, I must refer Mr. Russell to the dictionary, where he will be certain to find an answer equally lacid with "separate house" or common house." In the instructions to the Marshule, they were to understand an "inhabited tenement containing one or more families—each separate tenement in a block of buildings to be numbered separately, though it might contain several families." To pursue the plan of Mr. Russell, in filling the heads of the columns with such explanations as would be required to give him suitable instruction touching the meaning of their contents, would require entirely too much space; and he is respectfully referred to Walker, where he is at a loss.

he is respectfully referred to Walker, where he is at a loss.

The next complaint exists in the fact that, in connection with the ages, the place of nativity is not classified. To prove the simplicity of such a plan, Mr. Russell gives a specimen of how it might be done in two lines. In reply to this, it can only be said that his plan, while it will exactly double the extent of space occupied by the population returns, and while it would not throw any light on the place of nativity, has never been adopted in any census ever taken by any Government. As the returns are now classified, we arrive at the number of persons born in each foreign country—a fact more important than the ages of foreigners in general. Mr. Russell's kindness in showing "how the thing could have been done." is appreciated; and when we wish to do it on his plan, it is to be presumed that he will not for one moment hesiste to enlighten us more fully with respect to his happy conceptions.

moment healtste to enlighten us more fully with respect to his happy conceptions.

The next fault is with the "places of nativity," in which tables "Germany, and some time afterward, as if not parts of Germany, Prusua and Austria."

The fault, if one exists, does not lie in the preparation of the tables, but in these "foreigners" who recent themselves thus. Of the inhabitants of Maryland, 26,936 recorded themselves as born in Germany, 168 persons as born in Prussia, and 16 in Austria: and thus they have been placed, rather than to include them as merely Europeans or as Germans. They are not entered twice; and if Mr. Russell would wish to ascertain the population of all Germany, he has only to add the 204 Prusains and Austrians to the number given. If this classification is improper, then do the tables err. His argument does not, however, induce me to change the plan in this particular.

improper, then do the tables err. His argument does not, however, laduce me to change the plan in this particular.

The next fault consists in the enumeration of professions, occupations, and trades to the number of 223, among which, for including "astrologers, bridge-makers, and patent medicine-makers" we are censured. Now, it seems to me that if 16 persons in the State record themselves to be of the occupations named. I have no right or power arbitrarily to call them something else, or leave them out altogether. It is as interesting to me to know that the science of astrology has still its votaries in this enlightened age, as that it once existed to such an extent in Europe as to exert a powerful influence overthe actions of Kings, controlling the destiny of nations. With respect to "patent medicine makers," they are, at this age, a class of persons who are not insignificant in number, and carry on no small trade in their way. I must contend for the propriety of giving them a distinct place in the table of trades and professions. With respect to the "simple alphabetical arrangement." of professions, it is not only proper and right, but I have very good authority: for, en referring to the English plan, as illustrated in the official "Occupation Abstract" of Great Britain, I find in Middlesex County no less than eight hundred professions and trades enumerated alphabetically, precisely in the order they are arranged in the Maryland work, as far as they apply, commencing with "accountant" and ending with "zinc merchant." The same in France, in Switzerland, Germany, and Belgium. When a Tucker, a Porter, or some other statist, shall analyze our returns, he may very properly group, for the purpose of convenience, the traces and occupations which we arrange alphabetically; this is his province, and not that of the person who classifies the facts from the original returns. Our arrangement, while it will enable him early to effect this object, will enable the more humble inquirer to select for examination those interes

States, the minutest investigation could not discover discrepancy.

These illustrations respecting the tendency of extended or minute classification are deemed sufficient to show which course leads most to the detect on of errors.

As illustrative of his ideas of the "grounds for suspicion" that minuteness of detail is used as "a blind to cover mistakes," he says, in immediate connection: "Thus the report of the Census, presented by the Executive Department to Congress, is dated December 3, 54 o'clock, A M." How Mr. Russell has seen the report presented to Congress, is dated December 3, 54 o'clock, A M." How Mr. Russell has seen the report presented to Congress, is dated December 3, 54 o'clock, A M." How Mr. Russell has seen the report presented to Congress I do not know, as it is not yet printed; but I do know that it does not contain any such date as "December 3, 54 o'clock, A M.," or any other "o'clock." The assertion is without the shadow of proof to sustain it. My report is dated simply "Census Office, is a December, 1851," and nothing more. His illustration, therefore, may be deemed equally unfortunate with his previses.

Mr. Russell, in proof of his assertion that "the census listelf is not as carefully prepared" as the date of my report, states that, "on page 24, under caption. "free/colored," the total whites are included." Now, Mr. Russell must feel very hypercritical to object to an arrangement which amounts to this only -viz: in sixty columns, under the general heading "population," the whites occupy thirty columns, and the "free colored" occupy the same number: and, following immediately after the classification of free colored to tetal amount of the two classes is stated side by side, the whites specified by a heading 'total

or the Board on this subject, and have the highest authority in this country, in advance, concurring in the propriety of these statistics; and when Mr. Rus-sell will produce two "able statists" who opposed the plan, I will produce a dozen who, since the trial, have commended the effort, and pass high encomi-ums on the work, on account of the important re-sults obtained.

Mr. Russell says "the unknown causes of death

the pinh. I will produce to the store of many on the work, on account of the important results obtained.

Mr. Russell says "the unknown causes of death are so great as to destroy entirely the value of the table;" and to prove this, he cites column 1, page 71, on reference to which it will be seen that therein are recorded the deaths of sixty-five infants, under six menits of oge, of which infants twenty-five have died of diseases "unknown" It will not require the experience of a scientific practitioner to know that such a citation, while it manifests a willful and determined spirit of misrepresentation, is unterly inconsistent with flatiness and truth.

The fact developed by this return, in the column of youngest infantile mortality, is one which better proves the accuracy of the return than if not one of sixty-five infantile deaths was not reported without some disease specified to cause such death. Look at the weekly bills of mortality in every city, and see whether they do not contain, especially in the case of infants, unknown causes of death. If the absence of specified cause for every death proves the inutility of the tables referred to, then is every authentic table prepared in a manner so as "entire ly to destroy its value."

His next charge is that the diseases are not classified propris in this country, and so arranged as to enable the man of selence to group them as he may wish, for any purpose. They have been so arranged, on the advice of the first medical practitioners in America, and have been throw in the first present form by an old and scientific medical gentleman of great experience. An effort is made to ridicule the tables of merality, and years a measure of all method, "because they contain deaths from 'insanity,' killed, and 'waterbrash." So far as insanity is concerned, I find it among the list of diseases causing death, cited by the "author of the Census of Boston," quoted by Mr. Russell, who, on page 391, gives an alphabetical "nonenclasture of the principal fatal diseases or cause of de

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increase for eight years on the estimate, in round numbers, of the population of Marvinad in 1748, should be 24,188. This correction is figuratively and finically proper, but practically trifing and worthless. It was the intention, in preparing the table, to express the result in round numbers, because the statement on which the comparison is founded is so expressed; though it was known that hypercritical flaw-pickers enough would be found to inform the present generation of Marylanders that 154,188—130,000—24 488. The figures are apparent-to-every that the other ration, and whoever believes that the

It was the solutions. In producing the table, no experience the course has bester with the record tenders are present. Hough it was haven that hypocratical presents are superiors to experience. The product of the table and the superiors that the superiors are approximated by the product of the table of which Mr. Resent table to the product of the table of table of the table of the table of tab

THE ALLEGED SLAVE CASE.

John Jay, Esq. Assaulted by the Claimant's Counsel-Knock Down Answers from a Wit ness-Apologies, &c.—No Decision yet. The case of Horace Preston, claimed by

Mr. Reese, of Maryland, as owing to said R. service and labor, &c , was continued. Mr. Culver being engaged in another case, Mr. R. S. Emmet appeared as counsel for accused, in connection with Mr. Jay, in his place. Mr. Bowlen appeared with Mr. Bus-

Mr. Jay alluded to a report of Mr. Busteed having made a statement that there was excitement, &c. and desiring the aid of the Marshal. Mr. B. refused to say whether there had been such statement, and the Commissioner said he did not know of any such

(The statement was made, and on the reperter's table, but not sworn to.)

Mr. Jay wished to examine Mr. Busteed, counsel on the other side, as to the affidavits.

R. Busteed, sworn—Is counsellor-at-law. Mr. B. was asked when he was admitted to the bar, and he thought it unimportant to answer. The affidavit shown is mine; in the affidavit the statement is made that P. owes labor in Maryland; I became acquaint-ed with the fact that he does so precisely as I do asy

other fact.

Q.—How long have you known Horace Preston?

A.—I think my acquaintance with him began about two hours before that of Mr. Jay; if Mr. J. first saw him yesterday my acquaintance was two hours before; don't know whether I aver saw him before that arreas with my having known

him yesterday my acquaintance was two hours before; don't know whether I seer saw him before yesterday; how that agrees with my having known him two hours before you (Mr. J.) did not find out by your legal acumen; den't know when to the best of my knowledge and belief I first saw Preston.

[Mr. J. saked the Commissioner to request the witness to answer directly.]

Know Mr. Reese of Baltimore; don't know when I last saw him; think I have not seen him in April; aaw him last month in a host of place; at my house for one place; don't know when Mr. Reese became entitled to the service of Horace Preston; I believe about twenty years ago, know Mr. Reese became entitled to the service of Horace Preston; jo believe about twenty years ago, know Mr. Reese or Preston at that time; I was rather juvenile then; can't tell exactly when I became acquainted with the relationable between Mr. Reese and Preston; you have it before you in that affidavit; Mr. Reese has a great many relatives in this City, and I have conversed with them as to what Mr. R. did in Baltimore; will not give their names; I know their names.

[Mr. Jay requested the Commissioner to require the witness to answer. The Commissioner said he wished the witness to answer. The Commissioner said he names relevant he would answer it.

[Mr. J. requested subpenas for Mr. Martin, the pelice efficer who originally arrested Preston, and for an efficer to serve it, as they have not been enabled to find him. They were issued.]

Mr. Jay, in reply to Mr. Basteed, said they had reason to believe the slaves of the person ewning the mother of Preston, had been manumitted, and it was proper to have a knowledge of the relatives.

The Commissioner said he could not compel the witness to answer, and he could do to compel the witness to answer, and he could do to compel the witness to answer, and he could do compel the witness to answer, and he need to be seen a same as a such as they please, and then can answer or net, as they please, on a cross-examination.

Mr. Busteed insisted upo

Mr. Busteed insisted upon his right to act on the

witness. This was o peted to.

Mr. J. asked the witness if this affidavit was the cre on which the arrest was made. The witness replied that the counsel had better ask the Commissioner, as he knows test.

Mr. Jay said to the Commissioner that if the witness would not answer and the Court could not require bim to do so, he would have to ask the Commissioner said he would not go on the stand to testify. Mr Jay then rose. He held the affidavit of Mr. B. in hishand, and said they had reason to believe there was rank perjury in regard to it.

Mr. B., who was on the witness-tand, near the counsel's table, said it the gentleman was out of this room he would not say that. Almost while he was speaking, Mr. B. advanced a step toward Mr. Jay, and struck the latter a violent blow on the face.

The Commissioner left the room. In a short time afterward, Judge Betts came in. He weat to the Commissioner's bench, said be understood there had been disorder before the Commissioner. I shall take a report from him, and it I find gentlemen are to blame, I shall place in close confinement both of them. While the Commissioner is performing his functions I shall expect per set order in regard to him, and will place in confinement any person infringing the rules.

Messrs, Jay and Emmet each requested the Jadge, if the Commissioner would assent to it, to take the case from the Commissioner has stated he has no power to compel witnesses to answer. The Judge said he could not do that, as he had not judicial power, and would not have till next week, Judge Judson now being engaged performing the judicial duties of this district.

The Judge then left, a difficulty, said he had spoken hastily as to the affidavit, and had not shown sufficient regard, perhans, to the feelings of the witness, but the affidavit states freely that Presson owes service and labor fo Mr. Reese, and yet the evidence is that there was no knowledge such as that which is necessary to invalicate such an affidavit.

Mr. Jay again asked the question?

Witness—I have declined

order. He would not tumber up all standards such questions.

The witness wished to state something he said in cross-examination, but it was not allowed, as it was

cross-examination, but it was not allowed, as it was not asked.

Mr. Jay then moved to strike out the affidavit and to dismiss the case, and urged also that eleimant had not brought himself within the law.

The application was for the present denied. Mr. Jay made other metions for discharge.

Mr. Jay proceeded to argue that there was no evidence before the Court to show that Preston was the slave of Reese, nor has it been shown here in what manner the laws of Maryland are administered in respect to slavery. Under the 6th section of the act it is necessary to show such, and all the requirements of that section must be proved before this man can be deprived of his libertly.

There is no evidence in this case except the affida-

can be deprived of his liberty.

There is no evidence in this case a rough the affidation, that Preston was held to labor in Maryland, and the facts in regard to that have been shown. As to what has been said by Mr Reese of admissions by Preston at the Station House, these admissions cannot be received, as the law will not permit a party arrested in such a case as this to testify in regard to himself. But even admitting what he said, there is nothing proven that he owed service or labor to Mr. Reese. It merely showed he had been in Maryland and knew the witness, &c.

Mr. Reese. It merely showed he had been in Maryland and hnew the witness, &c.

There is no proof that the mother of Preston was a slave, nor that Preston was. There was not the slightest apology for not producing the bill of sale if there had been one. There is no proof, either, that Preston had never been sent by Mr. Reese on business out of Maryland. If he had been, for a single hour, by his master's consent, in Pennsylvania. for instance, and afterward returned to Maryland, he was a free man: and if he left afterward, no claim could be made in regard te him.

The question is not whether he had formerly owed service, but whether Reese has a title to claim ownership in regard to him. It is said there is a bill of sale. If there is such, it should be produced, as no oral testimony can be given when the written testimony exists. How can the Commissioner decide as to that bill of sale unless it is before him? It may be a bill of sale till he is 21 years of age, or in some other way qualified.

When I spoke of the affidavit of Mr. Busteed, I simply meant to assert, as I do still, that the statements of that affidavit are incorrect. It is not possible for a person to make a positive affidavit, under the circumstances, to answer the rale.

The whole case reets on the bill of sale. They

The whole case rests on the bill of sale. They have not given us the bill of sale, a certified copy,

The whole case rests on the bill of sale. They have not given us the bill of sale, a certified copy, nor its contents—and the presumption is, if it were produced it would be in favor of the freedom of Preston. And, particularly, do I say that the affidavit of Mr. Busteed should be ruled out.

There is no evidence that he owed service in the State of Maryland, that he owed it to Mr. Recee, and escaped while owing such service.

Mr. J. hoped the Commissioner would refact upon the motion before deciding it. The Commissioner has well said, you are here placed finas ominous position. You are not only without power to compet testimony, but are clothed with power to compet testimony, but are clothed with power as to the rights of an individual of the most extended description. Here is this man, here, sitting, accompanied by his wife. It is for yot to say whether he is to ocean into hopeless servitude. In all other cases, even to a sum as low as \$30, there is right of appeal with under this law your power is absolute. You give a certificate, and he is sent away, and no Court at interfere. The counsel contended that the complaint abould be dismissed; if not, that the witnesses who have been subpensed by the Marshal should be heard.

Mr. Busteed replied. He apolegised to the Com-

who have been suppended by the apologized to the Com-hir. Busteed replied. He apologized to the Com-missioner and to hir. Jay for having made an assessi-upon the latter. He said it was the first blow he had ever struck a human being in his life, and he treated it would be the last. He struck that blow under feelings of excitoment, caused by the charge which had been made, and which hir. Jay has since said he did not mean in the sense which the language im-olied.

Mr. Busteed contended that persecutor is presump-tive right to chattel property. The presumption is in this case, where it has been shown that Preston was in the service of Mr. Reese in 1847, and he being a black man, the probability is he was a slave, on

Married Barrell Warren to account to W., this John Pey, from Morre